



Indiana Supreme Court
Division of State Court Administration

QCSR Update

Quarterly Case Status Reports

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Refresher and New in 2010

- ▶ Refresher on case number assignment
 - Criminal, Infraction and Ordinance Violations
 - Juvenile CHINS and Termination of Parental Rights
- ▶ Basic Principles for reporting dispositions
- ▶ Timing and hierarchy of methods of dispositions
 - Criminal Cases
 - Civil Cases
- ▶ Probation Transfers
 - Intrastate - from another Indiana county
 - Interstate - from another state

New Filings: Criminal, Infraction and Ordinance Violations

- ▶ Under Administrative Rule 1(B)(4), when a person is charged contemporaneously with multiple offenses, only one new filing will be reported in the category of the most serious charge against the defendant.
- ▶ The case will remain in that category even if charges are later amended or if the defendant is convicted of a lesser offense.
- ▶ If multiple defendants are jointly charged with one or more offenses, each defendant receives his own case number.

New Filings: Juvenile Cases

- ▶ Under Administrative Rule 1(B)(5), a separate case number is assigned to each child who is the subject of a CHINS (JC), Delinquency (JD), Juvenile Status (JS), Termination of Parental Rights (JT), Paternity (JP) and Juvenile Miscellaneous (JM) case.
- ▶ In Termination of Parental Rights cases, not only is each child assigned a separate case number, but each parent receives a separate case number for each child.
- ▶ For support actions based on paternity affidavits, we have reverted to the instruction given prior to 2009, and the case is to be assigned the JP case type.



Basic Principles for Reporting Dispositions

- ▶ Only one disposition per case per court is to be reported.
 - If a case is redocketed, the disposition on the redocket is not to be reported again.
 - If a case is transferred or venued to another court after the case has been disposed, the transfer/venue out is not to be reported.
- ▶ The method of disposition to be reported is the method which was used in the case that involved the most judicial time.



Timing and Hierarchy of Dispositions

- ▶ A criminal case in which the defendant pleaded guilty or was found guilty at trial is not disposed until the defendant is sentenced.
- ▶ Report the method of disposition for a multiple charge criminal case that involved the most judicial time.
 - Example: Defendant is charged with a felony and two misdemeanor counts. If the felony charge is dismissed, the defendant pleads guilty to one misdemeanor count and goes to jury trial on the other misdemeanor, the case should be reported as a felony case disposed by jury trial.



Timing and Hierarchy of Dispositions

- ▶ A civil case is not disposed until all the issues framed by the pleadings are disposed.
- ▶ If multiple parties are involved, the case is not disposed until all the claims against all parties are disposed.
 - Example: A lawsuit against three defendants goes to jury trial. The jury reaches a verdict as to two defendants but is hung as to the third defendant. The case against the third defendant is later dismissed. The case should be reported as disposed by jury trial even though the case against the last remaining defendant was dismissed.



Post-Disposition Transfers

While the transfer of cases normally occurs prior to the disposition of the case, some occur after disposition. Many specialty courts (Drug and Reentry Courts) receive transfers from criminal courts after the case has been disposed.

When a specialty court receives a transferred case that was disposed by the transferring court, the case is assigned a new case number. **New:** It will remain pending in the receiving court until that court disposes of the case by one of the methods described in Part II, at which time the disposition will be counted on the receiving court's QCSR. The transferring court will not count the "transfer out" on its QCSR because it was already counted once with the disposition of the case before transfer.



Probation Transfers

- ▶ When a probation transfer comes in to your county either from another Indiana county or from another state, the case should be assigned either an MC case number or a JM case number, depending on the age of the probationer, and recorded as a venued-in.



Intrastate Probation Transfer Disposition

- ▶ The transferring court will note the probation transfer case on its CCS as "venued out", but it will not count the "venued out" on the QCSR because the court has already disposed of the case.
- ▶ For probation transfers received from another Indiana county, the case will remain pending in the receiving county until it is disposed by one of the methods listed in Part II of the QCSR.



Interstate Probation Transfer Disposition

- ▶ For probation transfers received from another state, the case will be reported as a "venued in" case, but unlike the intrastate probation transfers, the interstate probation transfers should be disposed statistically at the time they are opened. The statistical closure to use is "other".



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